(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2589.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1796.

HAGUE, *May* 4.

THE day before yesterday citizen Bick in the national assembly made a proposition founded upon the dangers in which the country was involved. He spoke of the possible views of the house of Brandenburg in favour of the stadtholder—of the 60,000 men assembling in Westphalia—of the new loan of seven millions and a half raised by the British minister; and he proposed that a commission should be named to demand from the committee of war exact information upon the present state of defence in which the republic was; to point out to the assembly the measures necessary to be adopted in case of the approach of the enemy's troops, and to convoke the primary assemblies for the purpose of giving additional powers to the national assembly to have the sole direction of the armed citizens and the finances.

This proposition was referred to a commission.

The assembly afterwards approved the project of a declaration of war against Great-Britain.

The deputy Staphorst informed the assembly, that the additional treaty between the French and Dutch republics, relative to the 50 millions which are to be paid in virtue of the treaty of alliance, had been concluded by the French minister Noel, and the Dutch deputies Staphorst and Vander Hoop. This treaty contains in substance that in time of war there shall be paid annually to France three millions, to be deducted from the 50 millions, and in time of peace six millions.

MUNSTER, *(Maynfield) June* 7.

Bulletin of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse of Prairial 19 (June 7).

The principal part of the division under general Le Fevre has passed the Lahn, the remainder is upon the right bank with that of general Coland, as well as almost all that of general Grenier.

General Bonnarde, with part of this last division and other troops, forming a body of 7 or 8000 men, will this night encircle Ehrenbreitstein which he is going to blockade.

General Championnet this night passes the Rhine at the mouth of the river Lahn with his division, by which means, besides the troops employed before Ehrenbreitstein, there will be to-morrow on the other side of the Rhine 50,000 men ready to act.

The divisions of generals Merceau, Poince and Bernadotte, continue to occupy the Hundspruck; they keep in check the army of prince Charles, which it is said, has just sent considerable reinforcements to that commanded by prince Wurtemburg which is entirely routed. The head quarters of the divisions of Hundspruck are advanced. A considerable body of Austrians have retreated to Kirn; and have taken a very advantageous position; but they are absolutely cut off from the rest of the Austrian army, with which they can have no further communication. They are so surrounded, that they will soon be obliged to lay down their arms for want of succours and provisions.

General Ernouf, who arrives from Neuwied, returns to-morrow (June 8) to establish himself in the affair near Neuwied. I informed you that he took from the enemy 4 pieces; I was mistaken, for there were 12, besides this we have found in the magazines which have fallen into our hands, 13,000 quintals of flour, 300,000 bundles of hay and 30,000 bushels of oats.

WETZLAR, *June* 6.

Extract of a letter from the head quarters of the archduke Charles, at Mayence, the 6th of June.

"The battles which were fought yesterday and the day before, in the environs of Lanterick, a strong town about eight leagues from Deux Ponts, will form an epoch in the annals of warfare, on account of the bravery and obstinacy displayed by our troops.

"General Jourdan attacked us upon our centre with a boldness which seemed to assure him victory. Our troops repulsed him twice with considerable loss; he returned a third time to the charge and with such impetuosity, that our troops, in spite of their firm resistance, were obliged to retreat; this they effected with good order to Oppenheim, Winweiller and Mayence, in order to preserve a communication with field-marshal count Wurmser.

"We learn at this moment, that the centre of his army has been attacked by three strong columns of the French, who have marched from the valleys of Ruperstweiler and Anweiler, commanded by general Moreau, in person; but as the principal position of Kaiserslautern, eight leagues from Worms, defended by the brave general Merzaros, appears impregnable, we believe they will not there have the same success.

"The number of prisoners and wounded which arrive here, prove, that in the affair of the 4th and 5th, the loss has been considerable on both sides. By the first opportunity you shall have the details.

"The French, not content with having made themselves masters of Lautern, Meissenheim, Creutznach, Gommersheim and Simmeren, a strong city upon the Hundspruck, about 5 leagues from Ehrenbreitstein, and the surrounding positions, have advanced by a forced march, and give out that they will again surround our city."

BONN, *June* 6.

As I informed you yesterday, the French have made themselves masters of Altenkirken, and the formidable intrenchments which the Austrians had erected on the heights. They were attacked the 4th of June, by the divisionary general Collaud. The enemy fought with the greatest obstinacy, and the victory was disputed from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon. In the mean time the prince de Wurtemburg had sent an officer of the hussars with orders to abandon that position, but the officer and dispatches fell into the hands of the French. The enemy fought in constant expectation of receiving a reinforcement, till they found themselves surrounded by the republican troops, then they attempted to open themselves a passage, and twice they were repulsed with immense slaughter—they finally surrendered after having seen a vast number of their comrades fall. Among the slain are a lieutenant-colonel and two captains. Yesterday afternoon there arrived here near 2000 prisoners, among them are 39 officers, the most of them of the regiment of Jordes. The colonel of that regiment is expected to arrive to day with the rest of the prisoners.

COLOGNE, *18th Prairial.*

A courier arrived this morning informs us, that the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse pursued its victorious march to the right bank of the Rhine. The following is the official account which confirms the capture of the Austrian intrenchments at Altenkirken.

Head quarters at Linz, 17th Prairial, 4th year of the republic.

Bonnarde, general of division, to the general of brigade Davinot, at Cologne.

"I hasten to acquaint you, my dear comrade, with the contents of a letter which I have this moment received from the etat major of general Kleber, that in the engagement of yesterday the heights of Altenkirken were turned with such rapidity, that all the artillery which defended them were taken, together with a battalion of Jordes 1500 strong, as also its colours, the colonel, and many other prisoners, and that the rout of the enemy was unexampled. We know very well that our brave army will in its turn gain as brilliant victories as those of Italy.

Vive la Republique.

"BONNARDE."

An armistice is about to be concluded with the king of Naples, who has sent the duke de Pignatelli, as an envoy to Paris to obtain peace. It is not said how much the armistice will cost the king of Naples.

We are assured that two millions in gold, had arrived from Italy, and that in forwarding them, general Buonaparte has written, that he will take upon himself to pay all the bills of exchange of the government.

They write from England of the 1st of June, that they are preparing for the pretender of France the royal palace of Kensington, about 4 leagues from London.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, *May* 18.

We are still ignorant whether general Beaulieu has sufficient force to stop the enemy, and prevent their besieging Mantua. The three columns which the French have sent on the other side of the Po, and along this river, into the Parmesan, form a mass of 100,000 men. The army of the Alps, commanded by Kellerman, which is advancing to act in concert with that of Italy, consists of 35,000 men. The proclamation published by general Laharpe on the 27th of April, in the districts of Alba, Acqui, and Mondovi, had already given an idea of the intentions of the French towards Italy. We are now assured that they seem really to wish to treat that country, not as a conquered country, but according to the principles adopted at the commencement of the establishment of their republic; in consequence, they insinuate to the inhabitants a wish to fraternise with them, and procure for them liberty and equality. They are said to have offered the people of the Milanese, if they will constitute themselves into a republic, to take them under the protection of France.

It does not appear that this proposition has been relished, especially as it was immediately followed by requisitions in money and kind. According to letters from several parts of the Milanese, tranquillity reigns there; and the arrival of the French has caused no other effect than astonishment and terror.

A violent insurrection was said to have taken place at Turin, on the approach of the French. But this news, if not entirely false, was at least very much exaggerated. A small tumult was caused by a few of the populace, which the troops had not the least trouble in calming. Every thing went on perfectly tranquil in that town on the 10th of this month.

We mentioned some time ago, that fresh troubles had taken place in Corsica. According to the last advices from that island, the insurgents assembled to the number of 4000 men, under the direction of Zampalino, and retired into the mountains, where they fortified themselves. The English sent against them two regiments, which at first sustained some disadvantage; but in another battle the insurgents were entirely defeated and dispersed; a great number were killed, and many prisoners. By the same advices we are informed, that the Corsicans have demanded of England the deposition of the viceroy. The burning of the ship Ca Ira, which had not the dreadful consequences which these people expected, is also attributed to their plots.

May 19. The body of the army commanded by M. de Beaulieu is put in motion for marching into the Tyrolese. The impossibility of resisting the excessive superiority of the French, rendered this measure absolutely necessary. It is said that the latter have passed the Adda, and manifest an intention of penetrating farther and farther into Italy.

TURIN, *May* 5.

Persons are desirous of knowing the circumstances which have compelled the king of Sardinia to conclude an armistice by which he surrendered himself to the French. We are assured that after the battle of Mondovi general Colli wrote to the court, that it was impossible for him, with an army disheartened and reduced nearly one half, to hold out much longer against the French. It was then that the king and his council upon the representations of the prince of Piedmont determined to ask a suspension of arms, although Beaulieu was then on his march to attack the French. The French general thought of nothing less than granting a truce; however, not to give simply a negative answer he proposed the conditions expressed in the treaty, not thinking that they could be accepted. In the interim Cherasco was taken by a coup de main. There then remained no place or post fortified between the French army and Turin. The French general saw the baron de la Tour arrive, who informed him, that his Sardinian majesty had signed the articles of the truce, and had given orders that they should be complied with as soon as possible. The king of Sardinia having no longer a sufficient army to cover Turin, saw as well the danger of remaining in the city as of leaving it. The inhabitants cried peace, peace, and very probably would not have sustained a siege. The surrender of the capital would probably have drawn after it that of other places, and the king of Sardinia would have seen the whole of Piedmont conquered and in a revolutionary state. It is supposed that the court of Turin flattered itself with obtaining an indemnification in Lombardy, and that it will offer its alliance to the French. It is true that they do not need the assistance of the Piedmontese to finish that conquest; but it may be to their interest to engage it in a war with the emperor.

The minister of the emperor, the count de Gerardine, is returned here; this has given rise to a great many conjectures. But as the court of Turin is not at war with the emperor, it is plain that a minister cannot quit his post without the express order of his court. The princesses of France who had gone from Turin, have returned thither since the signing of the truce between the French and the Piedmontese.

MADRID, *May* 12.

It is certain that our court is in full negotiation with the French republic, for an alliance offensive and defensive. Orders have been given for 500 tri-coloured flags to be made, which are to float on our squadrons, instead of the white ones hoisted heretofore for the French colours during the government of kings.

The prince of peace frequently gives fetes to the ambassador of the French republic, general Perignon. The king is about to present to him a sword richly mounted.

The equipment of our army and navy go on with astonishing activity. The reinforcements passed to the camp before Gibraltar are considerable; the army which composes it is 49,000 men strong.

Our government is also at present occupied (by consent of the pope) with the suppression of the greatest part of the convents in the kingdom.

PARIS, *June* 18.

Vadier, ci-devant member of the convention, who is implicated in the last conspiracy, arrived here last evening and is put in confinement. He was brought from Toulouse to this city in four days.—The dis-

tance of Toulouſe from Paris is upwards of five hundred miles.

June 19. It is currently reported here this day, that there has been a new battle fought on the Rhine, in which we have taken 3000 priſoners from the Auſtrians.

According to a letter from Dinan, of the 20th Prairial (June 8), the Engliſh have made another attempt upon the coaſt of Normandy. It is even ſaid, that they have debarked 1800 emigrants, at a ſmall diſtance from Avranche; that the troops have approached this point of debarkation, and that already ſeveral ſmall but bloody battles had taken place.

They add, that on the 19th Prairial an Engliſh fleet, compoſed of nine ſail of men of war of different forces, appeared before St. Malo, and advanced even to the entrance of the road; next day they moored at a gun-ſhot diſtance from Fort Lavarde, which defends the entrance of the port on Cancalle ſide.

LONDON, *June* 7.

The following extraordinary circumſtance is reported to have recently occurred at Aughrim, on the borders of the county of Wexford, in Ireland:—A young woman employed in the field fell aſleep, and as ſhe lay on the graſs, an aſp crept down her throat; on awaking ſhe became very ſick, and for ſome time continued very ill, with all the ſymptoms of a rapid decay: a ſurgeon was at length applied to, and on communicating to him theſe circumſtances, he gave her medicine, and ordered that ſhe ſhould be ſuſpended from the ceiling with her head down, as long as ſhe could bear to remain in that poſition. The conſequence was, the reptile, of a greeniſh yellow colour, about four inches long and one and a half in circumference, came from her mouth, attended by *eleven young ones*. The young woman is now perfectly recovered.

June 20. We yeſterday received Paris papers up to the 14th inſt. inclusive, which contain the particulars of the action near Altenkirken, wherein general Kleber, following up his firſt ſucceſs, has made 3000 priſoners, and taken four ſtand of colours, 12 pieces of cannon, ſeveral ammunition carts, a part of the field equipage of the Auſtrians, and a conſiderable quantity of proviſion and forage. As in thoſe papers no mention is made of the armies in the Hundſpruck, we muſt ſuppoſe that no important event has taken place in that quarter, and that the vague report of a victory obtained by the Auſtrians, which was ſpread laſt Saturday, is without foundation.

On the ſide of Italy, the only remarkable event is the armiſtice granted to the king of Naples, on condition that he ſhall pay a military contribution of 30 millions, an event which will much weaken Beaulieu's army, on account of the Neapolitan troops being obliged to withdraw. This armiſtice is, however, not yet officially announced.

In the interior the Chouans continue to lay down their arms, and the terroriſts are kept in awe by the executive government, which is daily gaining more authority by its cloſe union with the moderate party in both councils. The reſolution by which the denunciation againſt Drouet has been admitted, forms another triumph for that party, but the proceedings againſt the conſpirators are ſtill carried on with great ſlowneſs.

The Gazette contains the agreeable information, that his majeſty's frigate Dryad, of 36 guns, lord A. Beauclerk, commander, has juſt brought into Plymouth another very fine French frigate, La Proſerpine, which ſhe captured on Monday laſt, after a ſharp action of 45 minutes.

La Proſerpine is a frigate well known to ſeveral of our officers. This frigate, from her ſuperiority of ſailing, has veized our ſhips. At the commencement of the war ſhe kept five days juſt without gun-ſhot of the Hannibal and Hector, of 74 guns each, under the orders of captain (now admiral) Colpoys. She had a bruſh with the Venus frigate ſome time after and got off. If ſhe has the ſame commander he is an officer of great abilities.

The Trompeuſe ſloop of war, captain Watſon, has carried into Cork l'Eveillee French brig privateer, of ſix guns, and 100 men; and with her an Engliſh brig her prize, retaken by the Trompeuſe.

Sir John Warren's ſquadron, which was ſpoke with on Tueſday laſt by the Hope lugger, has taken a French corvette and two brigs.

Letters from Germany ſtate, that the archduke Charles had ordered the prince of Wurtemburg, whoſe corps was not ſtrong enough to make any effectual reſiſtance againſt the numerous troops deſtined to attack him, to abandon the banks of the Seig, and fall back to Altenkirken: But theſe orders not having been executed with ſufficient promptitude, ſome detachments of the prince's corps were ſurpriſed by the French, but the loſs of the Auſtrians on this occaſion is by no means ſo conſiderable as was ſtated in the Paris papers.

We have ſeen letters from Italy, addreſſed to a gentleman in town of the firſt diſtinction, which attribute all the diſaſters that have befallen that country to the miſconduct of the Sardinians. The invaſion of the French was a deſperate attempt rendered neceſſary by the utmoſt want of proviſions and all other articles which prevailed in their army. If the Piedmonteſe had done their duty in the battle of Cheraſco, Buonaparte would have been obliged to retreat, having no more than two days proviſions. This general was himſelf greatly aſtoniſhed at the prompt docility of the king of Sardinia in ſubmitting to all the conditions dictated by the French, who would have much lowered their pretenſions, if the cabinet of Turin had inſiſted on its being done. Thus, in that unfortunate country, the weakneſs of a ſovereign, communicated to his troops, has produced the moſt unfortunate and extraordinary event in this diſaſtrous war.

DANBURY, (*Conn.*) *Auguſt* 8.

Captain Betts and crew, of Wilton, directly from the Weſt-Indies, inform, that after a ſevere thunder ſtorm at ſea, they heard the cry of human voices, in the utmoſt diſtreſs; they took to their boat, and ſoon found two men almoſt drowned: theſe informed that there were three more ſomewhere in the ſea under the ſame diſtreſſed ſituation, without a plank or board to help themſelves with. They continued the ſearch till they found them all, and carried them ſafe aboard. One of theſe five men was a captain, who ſaid his veſſel was ſtruck with lightning, and ſunk immediately. They all belonged to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 19.

By a letter received from a citizen in France, to a gentleman in this town, dated

Bourdeaux, 20th June, 1796.

"At this moment, a PROCLAMATION OF PEACE is iſſued by the Emperor."

ANOTHER LETTER,

Dated Bourdeaux, June 23, ſays,

"Extraordinary couriers inform us this moment, that the preliminaries of peace with the emperor are ſigned. He has given up the fortreſs of Mayence as a pledge of his ſincerity and readineſs to accede to the conditions that France ſhall pleaſe to dictate to him. Indeed this in no manner ſurpriſing, becauſe his troops refuſed to fight, and choſe rather to ſurrender priſoners of war, as has been the caſe in ſeveral late engagements on the Rhine, where we have gained the moſt ſignal victories, and made a number of priſoners."

[*Gaz. U. S.*]

FURTHER ACCOUNT.

There is a letter in town (we ſpeak poſitively) dated Bourdeaux, late in June, and from a perſon of reſpectability, which ſays, that an extraordinary courier had juſt arrived there with intelligence of a ceſſation of hoſtilities on the Rhine. The letter further ſtates, as the news brought by that courier, that the Auſtrians had been repeatedly beaten, had loſt much ground, and had given up ſeveral poſts with little more than the ſemblance of reſiſtance; that finally the truce was agreed to, and the Auſtrians had given up Mentz as a pledge of their future deſire for peace. The reſpectability of our channel of information, and the ſituation of affairs on the Rhine at the date of our laſt printed accounts, make us place credit in this news.

[*Aurora.*]

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 25.

Extract of a letter from general James Wilkinſon to the ſecretary of war, dated Greenville, July 16, 1796.

"I have the very great pleaſure to inform you, that in conſequence of my orders and arrangements lieutenant-colonel Hamtramck on the 11th inſt. actually diſplayed the American ſtripes from Fort Miami, and embarked the ſame day with about 400 men for Detroit, of which place I have no doubt he is now in poſſeſſion.

"I congratulate you, Sir, on this long looked for event, which cannot fail to excite the moſt lively pleaſure in the public mind, becauſe it is pregnant with conſequences highly intereſting to the national weal."

Extract of a letter from captain Henry De Butts to the ſecretary of war, dated Detroit, July 14, 1796.

"It is with very great pleaſure I do myſelf the honour of announcing to you, that on the 11th inſt. about noon, the flag of the United States was diſplayed on the ramparts of Detroit, a few minutes after the works were evacuated by colonel England and the Britiſh troops under his command, and with additional ſatisfaction I inform you, that the exchange was effected with much propriety and harmony by both parties."

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

Extract of a letter from the general of diviſion, Kleber, to the commander in chief, Jourdan.

Head quarters at Hachemberg, 4th year.

The ſucceſſes, obtained on the Sieg, on the 13th of this month, by the corps of the army, the command of which is intruſted to me, was, my dear comrade, but the forerunner of a great triumph.

I have rendered you an account of the 14th, of the manner in which we obliged the enemy to abandon their poſition of Ukeroth, after which they proceeded to that of Altenkirken behind the Wiedback, a poſition not leſs formidable than the former, and where the prince de Wurtemberg was reinforced by freſh troops.

Obliged to ſtop on the 15th, for the repoſe of the troops, and to give neceſſary time for the proviſions to arrive, I limited my operations this day to ſending out a ſtrong reconnoitring party. It was commanded by gen. D'Haulpoult. He drove the enemy from Weyerbuſch, and puſhing forward to the heights of Altenkirken, he diſcovered the camp of the enemy, which ſeveral of the inhabitants of the country aſſured him contained 20,000 men.

On the 16th at four in the morning, the advanced guard of gen. Le Febvre, had orders to put himſelf in motion, and to direct its march towards Altenkirken. He was charged with the attack of that poſition.

The head of the ſecond diviſion, under the order of gen. Colaud, was to follow, at the diſtance of half a league from the rear of gen. Le Febvre, and to form in a ſecond line in the poſition before Weyerbuſch, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the firſt diviſion when it ſhould commence the attack.

Gen. Le Febvre at once drove in all the enemies advanced poſts; and when he had opened on the heights oppoſite to Altenkirken a very briſk cannonading took place. Gen. Le Febvre, to whom the enemies poſition was perfectly well known, for he had fought in the ſame place laſt year, divided his troops into three columns; gave the command of the left to gen. Soultz, the right to the chief of the 25th half brigade of light infantry, citizen Brunet, and remained himſelf in the centre with the general of brigade Lava.

The two columns of the right and the left had orders to paſs along the wings of the enemy, and to turn them. The column of the centre was charged with the attack in front. All theſe operations were executed with the greateſt uniſon. Every where the charge to arms was heard—every where the columns were ſeen climbing heights almoſt inacceſſable—every where there appeared the greateſt boldneſs and the greateſt intrepidity. To this attack the enemy oppoſed the moſt vigorous reſiſtance, but the bayonet triumphed at laſt, and the charges of the cavalry executed opportunely, and with valour completed the deſeat of the enemy, which ſoon changed into a total rout.

Three thouſand priſoners, among whom are the three battalions of the regiment of Jordis complete, with their colonel and all their officers, four ſtand of colours, 12 pieces of cannon, a number of artillery, waggons, and part of their baggage, are the trophies of this brilliant day. This battle laſted but two hours, but it was the more warm and bloody for the enemy. Never did infantry march and attack with more order, and never did cavalry ſhew themſelves more ſuperior to the enemy.

The column of the left was compoſed of the 96th, half brigade of a battalion of light infantry of the 25th, half brigade of a company commanded by capt. Poſt.

The right column was compoſed of a battalion of grenadiers, and of two battalions of the 25th half brigade of light infantry.

The centre of the 83d and 105th half brigades.

The cavalry which were engaged this day were 1ſt, 6th, 9th, regiment of chaſſeurs. General D'Haulpoult, who always led them to glory, was ſtruck with a ball on the ſhoulder.

Citizen Reckepeauſe, chief of a ſquadron of the firſt regiment of Chaſſeurs, gave new proofs of valour, and wherever he appeared, he was followed by victory.

He received the cut of a ſabre on the arm, and had his horſe killed. I thought it my duty to raiſe him proviſionally, in the field of battle to the rank of chief of brigade.

I believe my dear comrade, you will approve of this nomination, and determine the executive directory to confirm it. I attach to this the more lively intereſt, as it appears to be the deſire of all the corps of the army, who have witneſſed his actions.

The diviſion of gen. Colaud was not engaged, but the ardour of the troops manifeſted to come to action, was a certain proof that they would have equally triumphed, had it been neceſſary or prudent to yield to their wiſhes.

I cannot ſend an account of the dead and wounded of the enemy, but I can aſſure you that our loſs has not been conſiderable.

General Canot, aſſiſtant to the adjutant-general of the ordnance, has had his horſe killed.

To-morrow I continue my march, the reſult of which I hope to announce by new ſucceſſes.

I have juſt learned that 12,000 rations of bread and a quantity of flour and forage have been found at Hachemberg.

The adjutant-general Ney, charged with flanking the right of the diviſion under gen. Colaud, has taken the magazines of Dierdorff, containing 600 ſacks of oats and 40,000 rations of forage. Theſe captures happen very opportunely in a deſert country, and where proviſions are tranſported with the greateſt difficulty.

The general of diviſion Bonnarde, who had orders to march to Lintiz, by the way of the Rhine, and to proceed from thence to Wilbach, with two battalions and one ſquadron, has informed me, that after having forced the very narrow defiles, and notwithſtanding the obſtinate reſiſtance of the enemy, he has arrived at his deſtination. Health and Friendſhip.

(Signed) KLEBER.

☞ The *Inquiſitor* will be diſcontinued for a few weeks.

AUGUSTA MAINE,

Bonnet, Cloak, and Mantua-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that ſhe has removed from Mr. John Hurſt's to Mr. James Mattiſon's, hatter, (oppoſite the ſtore of Meſſrs. Ridgely & Evans,) where ſhe will keep a general aſſortment of ſilks, and all articles belonging to her line of buſineſs, and will carry it on in all its branches. Bonnets, ready made, may be had on the ſame terms on which they were formerly ſold in the ſame place by Miſs Sarah Owens; and all commands in that line ſhall be punctually attended to, and executed in the beſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice. It is with pleaſure ſhe avails herſelf of the preſent opportunity to return her ſincere thanks for paſt favours, and to ſolicit a continuance of their patronage, to deſerve which no exertion on her part ſhall be wanting.

Annapolis, Auguſt 25, 1796.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thurſday the 15th day of September, on the premiſes, at 11 o'clock, for ready money, purſuant to the direction of the laſt will and teſtament of JAMES OWENS, ſen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

TWO valuable tracts of LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, viz.

No. 1. A tract or parcel whereon the deceaſed lived, containing about 204 acres, whereon is a convenient dwelling houſe, tobacco houſe, and other out houſes, a good meadow, in timothy, and two good apple orchards, with other fruit trees.

No. 2. One other tract, about a quarter of a mile from the above, containing about 136 acres, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, two tobacco houſes, a good apple orchard, with other fruit trees, and ſome very valuable meadow ground.

ANNE OWENS, Executrix,
JAMES OWENS, Executor.

Alſo will be offered for ſale, the plantation whereon I now live, adjoining No. 2, containing 275 acres, whereon are a dwelling houſe, barn, tobacco houſe, quarter, with other convenient houſes, an excellent apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. Should the above land be ſold I ſhall then ſell the ſtock of cattle, hogs, ſheep, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, and ſome valuable young negroes.

JAMES OWENS.

N. B. All this land lies within 4 miles of Pig-Point warehouſe, 7 of Weſt river, and 18 of the city of Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 24, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the ſubſcriber hereof intends to petition the next September court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWEL's PURCHASE, alſo the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD's GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD's PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining the land now the property of the minor heirs of Aaron Pariſh, deceaſed; all the other lines of the above lands are contiguous and adjoining the lands in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of THOS.

Auguſt 19, 1796.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Upper Marlborough, and will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next.

THOMAS ALLNUT, Calvert county,
Auſton Allen,
Thomas M. Brown,
Levin Belt,
Mrs. Eleonor Boarman,
Thomas Balding,
Richd. A. Contee, 2 letters,
James Clark,
Walter Dorſey,
Sam. Debutts,
Matthew Daggett,
Charles Edwards,
George P. Greenfield,
Thomas H. Hanſon,
Capt. Wm. Jackſon,
James Mewburn,
John F. Mercer, 2 letters,
Jacob & Jof. Meceney,
Anthony Oneal,
George Naylor,
Moſes Orme,
Nicholas Young,
Francis H. Roxer,
Edward Rynolds,
David Stone.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the ninth of Auguſt, a negro lad named ROGER, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlender made, and ſtutters very much in his ſpeech; it is known that he croſſed the bay from Taylor's Iſland to Calvert county. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me, living in Dorcheſter county, near Taylor's Iſland.

HENRY DEANE.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the firſt day of October next, they will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MR. LANCELOT CHUNN, ſen. near Newport, Charles county.
Mr. George Sweeney, 2 letters.
Mr. Francis Noble, St. Mary's county.
Doctor Samuel Debutts, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
Mr. Benjamin Reeder, care of Peregrine Bond, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Wilfred Neale, Eſq; Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Brayden Reeder, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near Chaptico.

NOTICE.

WE ſhall make application to Anne Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract of land, lying in the county aforeſaid, called DUVALL's RANGE.

ANNE MACCAULEY.
JOSHUA LACKLIN.

Auguſt 13, 1796.

In virtue of the power veſted in me by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, for the diſpoſal of the reſidue of the real eſtate belonging to the late EDWARD DIGGES, of Saint-Mary's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, on a credit of two equal annual payments, the purchaſer paſſing bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the day of ſale,

A TRACT of land on Great Pipe creek, in Frederick county, containing, by a late accurate ſurvey, 354¼ acres; this land lays adjacent to the ſeat and merchant mill of Col. NORMAND BRUCE; it is level, of an excellent quality for farming, and all covered with wood; its ſituation is very advantageous, being in the vicinity of ſeveral valuable merchant mills, and in the heart of a fine farming country. A plot of the land will be ſhewn, and attendance given on the day of ſale, by

BERNARD O'NEILL, Adminiſtrator de bonis non of EDWARD DIGGES.

Montgomery county, Aug. 8, 1796.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 8, 1796.

William Somerville, againſt Thomas Wherrett.

THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture, executed by THOMAS WHERRETT, on the 26th day of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, and his heirs, one half of a griſt-mill, and a parcel of land adjoining thereto, lying and being in St. Mary's county; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid Thomas Wherrett hath departed this ſtate to parts unknown; it is adjudged and ordered that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of September next, to the intent that the ſaid Thomas Wherrett, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal repreſentatives, or any other perſon intereſted, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the firſt Tueſday in November next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree as prayed ſhould not be paſſed.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, late of Frederick county, an inſolvent debtor, that they bring in their claims againſt him, regularly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, in order that a dividend may be made of the money in hand.

P. MANTZ, Truſtee.

Frederick-town, Aug. 3, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, a likely black negro man named OSTEN, about thirty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high; it is probable he will puſh to George-town, he is acquainted with almoſt every negro and free mulatto of that town, he is likewiſe well acquainted with the free mulattoes and negroes of Charles and St. Mary's counties; he has a wife at Mr. Johnſon's, on Patuxent, near the Queen Tree, is a great chewer of tobacco, and frequently takes ſnuff, has lately ſhaved the crown of his head; there is a very perceivable difference in the ſize of his legs, the largeſt is full of large lumps in his ham, which may be diſcovered upon the ſlighteſt examination; if his legs are examined there needs no further deſcription of his perſon. Whoever brings him home ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences paid.

BENEDICT BOARMAN.

Auguſt 8, 1796.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th inſtant, a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, ſince called himſelf JAMES, and will no doubt change his name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when ſpoken to has a ſide look of attention, well made, likely, artful and complaiſant; a dimple in his chin, and large white teeth; was ſeen going to Annapolis from Baltimore, dreſſed in a ſhort brown outſide jacket, with ſleeves and no lining, and linen trouſers. He took with him many other articles of wearing apparel, conſiſting of ſhirts, a dark blue cloth coat, ſtriped cotton ſtockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his dreſs; he was raiſed in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle, Eſq; who has ſtill his father and mother, the one a cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.

Epſom, 9 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, are requeſted to appear at the dwelling plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next enſuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a devidend will be made among the creditors, purſuant to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

MARY PUE, Adminiſtratrix of MICHAEL PUE, deceaſed.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital are hereby required to pay to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treaſurer, at Alexandria, twenty per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held, on or before the firſt day of September next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR,
} Directors.

A general meeting of the old and new ſtockholders will be held at the houſe of JOHN WISE, in Alexandria, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

Alexandria, July 5, 1796.

Annapolis, Auguſt 2, 1796.

ON the firſt Monday in September next, an election will be held for two electors, for the purpoſe of chooſing the ſenate for the ſtate of Maryland.

And on the firſt Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county in the general aſſembly; and one member to repreſent the ſecond diſtrict in the congreſs of the United States.

And on the ſecond Wedneſday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the propoſition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Cheſapeake with thoſe of Delaware Bay,

Addreſſed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for ſome years paſt the many evils and inconveniencies that ariſe from my ſervants carrying off all the choiceſt and beſt fruit of the VINEYARD, under the preſence that they are allowed the privilege of ſo doing, I now expreſsly and openly forbid it, they have no right to ſell any thing of that kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous principles will take notice of this advertiſement, others will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am determined to prevent it, if neceſſary, by legal proſecution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing of that ſort will be requiſite.

J. HALL.

July 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's county court, the next September term, for a commiſſion to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, lying in the aforeſaid county, agreeably to act of aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Eſquire, late of the city of Waſhington, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all thoſe, who have any claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
R. B. LATIMER.
} Executors.

Annapolis, Auguſt 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in Annapolis, on the 19th day of September next, at ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21ſt, at the CITY of WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the month of September at my office in Upper Marlborough, for the purpoſe of receiving the taxes on carriages, and iſſuing licences to retailers of wines and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, agreeably to the laws of congreſs.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector of the revenue of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel counties.

Auguſt 10, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by act of aſſembly to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to ſubſcribers, that attendance will be given by ſaid commiſſioners on Monday the 29th day of Auguſt, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpoſe of receiving, in gold or ſilver, one ſixth part of each perſons ſubſcription, or whatever further part the ſubſcribers may think proper to advance.

Any perſon neglecting to pay his ſaid one ſixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his ſubſcription, in conformity to the act of aſſembly for eſtabliſhing this Bank.

N. B. As ſoon as the returns from the different counties in the ſtate are received, an alphabetical liſt of the ſtockholders will be publiſhed.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION,

Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menoniſt or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will "hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, "and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the "ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound to "yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or "prince, or any other ſtate or government," (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property and eſtate required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court; and any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted,* That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner coming into this ſtate and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmatoin aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted,* That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, paſsé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la ſécurité donnée par notre conſtitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la doucer de notre climat, la fertilité de notre ſol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, ſi on les feſoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent;

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſsée un Arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt Quaqre, Menoniſt ou Dunker) *ſavoir*—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai do-"rénavant fidel ſujet de l'état de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſance "d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou "gouvernement,"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le gouverneur et le conſeil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera dorénavant eſtimé et confidéré comme ſujet natif de cet état, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges dudit état; pourvu que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conſeil ou de l'aſſemblée générale, ou délégue du congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa réſidence dans cet état, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds séquiré par la conſtitution et la form du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dit déclaration reſpectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les memoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celùi de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregiſtré dans les mémoires, que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné,* Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdit, ſeront exempts, avèc leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de metiers, ou artiſans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné,* Qu'il ne ſera imposé aucun impôt ſur eux ni ſur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

STAAT MARYLAND.

NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ,

Gegeben in der November Sizung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel iſt den Reichthum und die Stærcke dieſes Staates zu befœrdern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unſerer Regierung, die sicherheit welche durch unſere Verfaſſung und Geſeze buergerlicher und gotteidienſtlicher Freyheit verſchafft iſt, die Milde unſeres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unſeres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unſeres Handels veranlaſſet werden mœgen in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebohrnen Bueger dieſes Staates genieſſen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden:

Es ſey deſswegen durch die Allgemeine (geſezgebende) Verſamlung von Maryland zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs jede Perſon, die hinfuero in dieſen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieſes Staates eine Erklærung ſeines Glaubens an die Chriſtliche Religion nachſpricht und unterſchreibet, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheurung wenn es ein Quæker, Mennoniſt oder Dunker waere, leiſtet, nachſpricht und unterſchreibet:—"Ich, A. B. ſchwœre, oder betheure, "daſs ich hinfuero ein Buerger des Staats Maryland "werden will, und dem beſagten Staate treu, und "wahrhaftig ergeben ſeyn will, und daſs ich mich "nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Kœnige oder "Fuerſten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder "Regierung irgend eine Unterwuerfigkeit oder Gehor-"ſam zu leiſten"—(welch beſagten Eid oder Betheurung, und vorbemeldete Unterſchrift, reſpective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter deſſelben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmæchtiget ſind ſich leiſten zu laſſen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebohrner Burger dieſes Staats zu ſeyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angeſehen ſeyn ſoll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn ſoll; mit der Bedingung, daſs niemand der ein eingebohrner Buerger dieſes Staats in Kraft dieſes Geſezes werden wird, zu irgend einen oeffentlichen Amt beſtellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verſamlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreſs erwaehlbar ſeyn ſoll, er habe denn ſieben Jahre vor ſolcher Erwaehlung oder Beſtellung in dieſem Staate gewohnet, und beſize das Eigenthum und Vermoegen, welches bey der Verfaſſung und Regierungs form erheiſchet wird, irgend eines beſagter reſpectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es ſey zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sizung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verſeichnis der Namen derjenigen Perſonen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective leiſten und unterſchreiben, und beſagte Erklaerung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gemacht, einliefern ſolle, damit er es in beſagtem Gerichts Protokoll einſchreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der beſagten Eid oder Betheurung vor ſich leiſten laeſst, ſoll bey dem naechſten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichnis der Namen der Perſonen, welche vor ihm beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll beſagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es ſey zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Raths, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafschafts-Gerichts: Daſs irgend eine Perſon beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, daſs es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters beſagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Perſon habe beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben—fuer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis deſſen, und davon, daſs ſolche Perſon Bueger ſey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in jedem Gerichtshofe dieſes Staats anerkannt werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich darin niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſez gemacht,* daſs, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate, irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbemeldete Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, ihm oder ſeinem Eigenthume, *keine Abgabe* auferleget werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge, Gewerbtreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſez gemacht,* daſs *keine Abgabe* irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbtreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant iſt, in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbeſagte Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, oder ſeinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate auferlegt werden ſolle.

Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed us, the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a canal through the city of Waſhington, from the Patowmack to the Eaſtern Branch harbour. The following is the ſcheme of No. I.

Viz—1	Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7	laſt drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000
5	ditto	1,000	5,000
10	ditto	400	5,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,000
	To be raiſed for the canal,		26,250
5847	Prizes		175,000
11653	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets at 10 dollars		175,000

The commiſſioners have taken the ſecurities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as ſoon as the tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be confidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-Houſe of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ALL perſons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more reſpectfully requeſted to ſettle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly informed, that compulſory meaſures, of neceſſity, will be purſued, if they neglect this laſt notice, to which the ſubſcriber ſolicitouſly hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black ſpot, and a ſmall ſcar on the ſide of his noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.